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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 146

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS.
THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
ORCHESTRA, QUARTET AND CHORUS, at 8 P. M.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.
GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. O'Connell.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
HOW SHE LOVES HIM, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
CONSCIENCE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr.
EAGLE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE.
CIRCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. G. C. Howard.
BOWERY THEATRE.
FOUR CHRISTMAS NIGHTS, at 8 P. M.
CHATEAU MARILLIN VARIETIES.
at 8 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.
PARISIAN VARIETIES.
at 8 P. M.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JULIUS CESAR, at 8 P. M. Lawrence Barrett.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M.
GLOBE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
KELLY & LEON'S MINISTERS.
at 8 P. M.
WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRCUS.
Performance at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Woodcut Row.
CHICKERING HALL.
CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Miss Beebe.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer, clear or partly cloudy.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail train orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were generally firmer, and the volume of short interest was reduced. Money on call was supplied at 2 and 2 1/2 per cent. Gold advanced from 112 1/2 to 112 5/8. Government and railway bonds were steady and investment shares firm.

THE ENGLISH FINANCIERS who go to Egypt come back like the doves to the ark, finding the watery condition of the Khedive's treasury too discouraging for fowls of the Thread-needle street breed.

THE VATICAN is still in a bad humor with the Spanish monarchy because of the toleration clause in the new constitution. As a consequence the Papal Nuncio is given by the Pope an indefinite leave of absence from Madrid, which city will probably be able to endure its loss.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL DISPLAY in Brooklyn yesterday was a beautiful and touching spectacle, and the forty-five thousand children who paraded in Prospect Park were a striking reminder that the City of Churches is surviving its reputation as the City of Scandals.

THE GENERAL DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS is pinching the cotton manufacturing interest in England sorely. The manufacturers of woollen fabrics on this side of the Atlantic who feel the pressure are only sharing the squeeze with the entire trade in textile fabrics.

THE PORTS seeing the difficulty of refusing the reforms proposed in the Berlin memorandum, and the impossibility of even attempting to carry them out as they stand, has asked the Powers to modify their demand. It is certainly an awkward dilemma, supposing the Turkish government to have the best intentions in the world.

ATLANTA BOAT CLUB.—On Saturday next this club will formally open its house on the Harlem for the season. The occasion is always embraced as a fitting time for trials of speed between scratch crews, and the present will not be an exception to past years. This association is the pioneer of rowing in New York, dating back as far as 1848, and from that time until this it has maintained a reputation for efficiency, discipline and expert oarsmen.

THE CARE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT in selecting *bona fide* representatives of the various industries to make up the workmen's delegation to the Centennial will be well bestowed. If there is one character more disagreeable than another it is a "representative of the workingman" on the model of old Eccles in Robertson's comedy of "Caste." There is a well defined variation of this class in France, and the government will do well to keep them at home. Of her genuine workmen France may well be proud, and such America will be glad to welcome.

THE STRAW BAIL MEN of New York have long been a stumbling block to the administration of justice. The professional thief knows where to find them, and it seems impossible that the principal offenders in this sinister line of business should not be sufficiently well known to the Court officials to prevent repeated imposture. District Attorney Phelps' efforts to purge the courts of these rascals will, even now, deserve the thanks of the law-abiding community. The proper reform, however, lies in a stricter inquiry into the truth of the statements of the would-be bondsmen.

New or Never.

We, at the height, are ready to decline. There is a tide in the affairs of men Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

These oft-quoted lines of the great dramatist are among the many proofs of his keen insight as an observer of human affairs. Bacon, his greatest contemporary—as pre-eminent in philosophy as Shakespeare was in poetry—expresses the same idea as strikingly, but more quaintly, in that repository of sagacious sayings, his incomparable "Essays":—"Occasion turneth a bald noddle after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken; or, at least, turneth the handle of the bottle just to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to clasp." We commend these wise observations to the democratic leaders as singularly apposite to this extremely critical juncture in the affairs of their party.

Less than a month ago all the political omens pointed to the success of the democratic party. The exposures of the investigating committees had made a deep impression on the public mind and had shattered the confidence of the republican party. The Bristow movement derived all its strength from a feeling inside the party, that it had been so damaged by these revelations that there was no salvation or rescue but in putting forward a candidate whose sole claim rested on his relentless war against the whiskey thieves. This fear was at the bottom of the Union League Club resolutions. It was a knowledge of the disintegrating tendencies at work in the republican party that led to the Fifth Avenue Conference and its declaration in favor of a reform candidate. It was this which gave Governor Tilden so much strength and prestige as a Presidential candidate on the democratic side. But a change has come over the spirit of the political dream with the events of the last week, and the democratic leaders are suddenly brought to confront a new situation. The action of the Ohio Convention threatens a formidable split and bolt in the democratic party; while, on the other hand, President Grant's unexpected *coup d'état* betokens republican unity and a compactness of organization which it will be difficult for the democratic party to cope with. Quite apart from the significant events of the last week, the wings of Governor Tilden as a rising candidate have been clipped by the vigorous opposition to him in his own State. It was a hollow and barren victory which he won in the Utica Convention. That body was "packed" in his interest by the activity of his friends in the Congressional districts. It did not represent the democratic sentiment of the State, although it reflected, faithfully enough, a considerable portion of it. But there was a strong dissenting minority—a minority more powerful and earnest than appeared on the surface—and the dissentients have succeeded in making it appear that Governor Tilden is by no means the unanimous choice of the New York democracy. The Tammany revolt was the first pronounced symptom of disaffection; but that alone would not have hurt him, for Tammany is in bad odor both in the State and out of it. Subsequent developments have shown that there is a strenuous opposition to Tilden among the New York democrats outside of the city. Even the city opposition is fatal to his hopes. The capture of the *Express* by the opponents of Mr. Tilden was suggestive and significant, but the surprising change in the proprietorship and editorial management of the *World* in this crisis of Mr. Tilden's fortunes is not merely ominous, but fatal. The *World* has long been recognized as the chief organ, not only of the democratic party of this State, but of the democratic party of the whole country. Its late editor has long been an intimate and confidential friend of Governor Tilden; its new editor has no illusions respecting the Governor, and while he is too wise to provoke the hostility of Mr. Tilden's friends he is too fully cognizant of the strength of the opposition to him in this State to allow the *World* to be the leader of a forlorn hope. The conversion of the leading democratic organ from a pro-Tilden to an anti-Tilden exponent of democratic sentiment will enlighten the party in other States respecting Mr. Tilden's real strength. The conference of prominent democrats held last evening in Albany will also serve as an "eye-opener" to the democracy of the country. It will convince them that Mr. Tilden's fancied strength is fictitious; that the blowing of Tilden's trumpets was mere noise; that it is not the democratic party of New York, but only a faction of the party, that presses the Governor upon the St. Louis Convention. But if he be not the choice of New York he is the choice of nobody, for a strong opposition to him in his own State is as fatal to Tilden as it is to Thurman. Everybody sees that Thurman is out of the field since the Ohio Convention, and the revisionary action of the New York democracy over the proceedings of the packed Utica Convention will dwarf the chances of Mr. Tilden in the same way.

The canvass has reached a pass at which Mr. Tilden must decide between his personal claims and the success of his party. Will he ruin it or will he save it? If he persists in pushing his own claims the democratic party will be cleft in two. The inflation democracy of the West will bolt and run a separate candidate, and the party will be beaten in 1876, as it was in 1860, by having two tickets in the field. It is mere verbiage and folly to suppose that the Western democrats are not ready to bolt. The intelligent Ohio letter which we printed yesterday should dispel this delusion. The Western inflationists are the lineal descendants and heirs at law of the copperhead Bourbons who made such a figure during the war. They are zealots and fanatics, and like all men of their type, they are prepared to go all lengths to support an idea. They believe in soft money. They have not taken up this heresy as a card to be played in a political game. On the contrary, they have a profound conviction that they are right. They are willing to suffer political martyrdom in attestation of their opinions. The greenback party of the West is composed of just the kind of materials which would glory in a bolt

against doctrines they repudiate or candidates they detest.

The republican party has nothing to fear from such a source of weakness. It is united on the financial question and on other questions of general policy. The only divisions with which it is threatened are personal divisions respecting candidates, and these are in a fair way to be composed by the new attitude of President Grant. The republican party is not menaced with a great split on principles. According to present appearances it will concentrate on Senator Conkling as its Presidential candidate. If he should be nominated at Cincinnati the republican party would give him a unanimous and zealous support; but if Governor Tilden should be nominated at St. Louis nothing is more certain than a formidable democratic bolt and two democratic tickets. If Mr. Conkling should be strengthened by a good Western candidate for Vice President, like Governor Hayes, who would insure the State of Ohio, or Secretary Bristow, who would conciliate the reform element of the party, his chances of election would be excellent against any democratic candidate who did not thoroughly unite the party, and much more against a candidate like Governor Tilden, whose nomination would split the democratic party.

Even if Governor Tilden could feel sure of the St. Louis nomination it would not guarantee his election. The inflationists would bolt, put another candidate in the field and take more satisfaction in his defeat than they would feel in a democratic victory which should put him at the head of the government. With the strong opposition to him which has been developed in his own State Governor Tilden has hardly a chance for the St. Louis nomination, and the certainty that the Western democrats would split the party and render his election impossible is an additional reason why he should withdraw from the contest.

If Governor Tilden desires a democratic victory, if he is willing to subordinate his personal ambition to the success of his party, he ought to withdraw his claims and support Senator Bayard. Mr. Bayard is the only democrat on whom the party can be cordially united. He is as good a hard money man as Mr. Tilden, but he has done nothing to offend the pride or wound the sensibilities of the Western democrats. They cannot accept Tilden, they cannot accept Thurman, both of whom have been arrayed against them in such a manner as would make it a humiliation to endorse them. But Senator Bayard has done nothing offensive, and there would be no sacrifice of Western pride in accepting him as the democratic candidate. Mr. Tilden has an excellent opportunity to show his public spirit and magnanimity by withdrawing his claims and supporting Senator Bayard, the only genuine hard money candidate on whom the democratic party can be united.

If Governor Tilden is to do this at all he should do it at once. It is "now or never." He cannot expect to stand high in the councils of a democratic administration if he pushes his personal claims to the utmost and evinces a willingness to ruin the democratic party to promote his personal aspirations. If he chooses he can make the nomination of Mr. Bayard smooth and easy; if he stands out he may ruin not only himself but the party. He is at "the parting of the ways." If he persists in his selfish canvass, or even if he hesitates and procrastinates, the canvass will pass beyond his control. If he has the foresight and decision to act at once he will be an important man in national politics, but if he fails to take advantage of the tide he will be "bound in shallows and in miseries," during the short residue of his public career.

No More Soldiers.

It is a very appropriate, seasonable, and certainly a pleasant labor that the *World* has entered upon, in calling the roll of democratic candidates and exhibiting to the country the wealth of its party in a commodity of so much consequence at the present moment. It demonstrates that it is untrammelled except as to party fealty; that it is not chained to the chariot wheels of any magnate, and it improves the shining hours that precede the days of the Convention by showing to delegates everywhere how promising is the record of many honorable and altogether worthy democrats. It has presented the name of General Hancock very handsomely. This gallant soldier has done the State some service, and no individual in the nation fails to appreciate it or is disposed to belittle it. He is one of our heroes to be cherished in the good will and gentle remembrance of the nation for many generations after all such facts will cease to be personally of any importance to him. His title to the national respect does not even stop with his service in the field. The nation is full of men who have served it bravely. One cannot pass down the main street of any city in the land but he will meet them. General Hancock is one of the few soldiers to whose duty it fell on certain conspicuous occasions to draw the line between the obligations of his position as a soldier and his obligations as a citizen to the law, and he drew it always with such a just discretion, he tempered the case so happily without delinquency on either side, as to earn for himself an immortal and peculiar honor. And yet we do not believe that the people wish to make him President. George Washington was the only soldier President we ever had who was a success, and his success was not in any sense due to the attributes that made him a commander. All the men who have been made Presidents since because they were soldiers are landmarks of calamity in our history, and the last experiment is so disastrous in this particular that the country cannot forget it or recover courage to try another soldier in a very great while. It is not to be said that General Hancock might be or would be a repetition of our bad fortune, but only that the distant military Presidents that Grant has given puts aside the claims of all soldiers, however good.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK in Mexico is gloomy enough. The active rebellion is supplemented by dissensions among the government supporters, who offer a number of plans for deciding the question of the Presidency.

The Conference at Albany—Governor Tilden.

There was a political conference at Albany last evening at the house of Judge Parker. The participants are understood to be hostile to Governor Tilden. We note the meeting as one of the many indications that the democrats of the Empire State refuse to be dragged at the chariot wheels of Governor Tilden. The feeling has become general that the endorsement of his Presidential claims at Utica was "a put-up job," accomplished by the wily activity of Mr. Tilden in securing delegates to the State Convention. The revolt and protests of the party in New York against that piece of machine work have taken many forms. Among the most significant are the changes in the democratic press of this city. The evening democratic organ, the *Express*, and the morning democratic organ, the *World*, have signified their dissent from the action of the Utica Convention, and the conference at Albany last evening is another indication that the party in this State refuses to be bound by the action of a packed convention at Utica, which was a mere registering body to record the wishes of our ambitious Governor.

These exhibitions of dissent will have a great effect at St. Louis. They will convince the national representatives of the party that Mr. Tilden is not the real choice of New York, and that the opposition to him in his own State is so formidable that he cannot be safely nominated. The interview of our representative at Albany with Chief Justice Church is more significant by its omissions than by its declarations. The reserve of the Chief Justice imposed upon him by his judicial station makes all that he does say more suggestive, and it is very clear that he does not think that the prospects of the democratic party would be improved by the nomination of any New York candidate. The conference at Judge Parker's was not a Church movement, nor a movement in the interest of any New York candidate. It was rather a declaration that New York withdraws all claims for the Presidential nomination, and the expression of a willingness to accept any candidate on whom the party in other States can be cordially united. The spirit of this conference is, therefore, hostile to Tilden, as all the manifestations of democratic sentiment have been since the adjournment of his Utica Convention. With so much active hostility in his own State he cannot reasonably expect the democratic nomination, and his last opportunity for establishing his influence in the party consists in his willingness to promote the chances of Senator Bayard. Even this opportunity will soon pass. If Governor Tilden expects to exert any influence in politics it is "now or never." Having no longer any power to help himself, if he declines to turn over his strength to Senator Bayard he will be of no more account in politics than any private citizen. With so large an element of dissent in his own State he cannot expect the St. Louis nomination, and if he has any political future it must grow out of his co-operation with the general sentiment of his party.

The America's Cup.

For the past few years, ever since the Livonia "topped her boom" and left these waters, the Hundred Guinea Cup offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron, and so gallantly won by the schooner yacht America, has remained in the undisputed possession of the New York Yacht Club. There have been no further challenges, and it looked as if the defeat of the Cambria and Livonia had forever settled the question, leaving the highly prized trophy to be handed down to posterity as a memento of the prowess of American yachts and American yachtsmen of the nineteenth century. This year, however, a new aspirant appears upon the scene, and while still on the stocks sends forth her challenge. In reply to the demand as to the conditions under which the cup would be sailed for an answer was sent from the New York Yacht Club to Vice Commodore Gifford, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the owner of the Countess of Dufferin, the challenging yacht, that on the mornings of July 10, 12 and 14 the club would have a yacht at the starting point ready to sail over three courses, viz.:—The New York Yacht Club course, a course twenty miles to windward and return, outside Sandy Hook, and the third, in case each won a race, to be selected by lot from the two named. An answer has arrived from Vice Commodore Gifford which will be presented by the Regatta Committee before the meeting of the New York Yacht Club this evening. In reply Vice Commodore Gifford declines the pleasure of meeting a yacht to be named on the morning of the race, but proposes to sail the three races offered by the New York Yacht Club, provided they select their representative on or before the 1st of July. As the matter will have to be decided by the vote of the members of the club, in whose trust the cup has been left by the original owners, it would be advisable for them to take into due consideration Mr. Schuyler's interpretation of the deed of gift and give the challenger's proposal a fair hearing. Vice Commodore Gifford has shown himself throughout his correspondence a thorough yachtsman, anxious to measure the speed of his boat with those of the New York Yacht Club. As such he deserves a hearty welcome and every encouragement that, as guardians entrusted with the safe keeping of the cup, the club can afford to give him. It is reported that the Countess of Dufferin has been built from a model furnished by an American, and, furthermore, that an American expert has been engaged to sail her, and in consequence it is said that some of the members of the New York Yacht Club have been inclined to make the terms of sailing the race as stringent as possible. They should not, however, view the question in that light, as, if the Canadians have to send to our waters for a model to beat our yachts, the more credit will devolve upon American yacht builders; and, again, it can hardly be expected that a strange yacht will sail in these waters without obtaining the assistance of an experienced pilot. When Mr. Ashbury sailed his races with the Cambria and Livonia he always had one and generally two pilots on board. The majority, however, of the yacht owners appear to be inclined to

give Vice Commodore Gifford's proposal their favorable consideration, and, adhering to the interpretation of the deed of trust through which they hold the cup, will probably accede to his wishes and select the pick of the fleet to meet the Canadian representative.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware.

The *World* a few days since contained a leading article in which the claims of Senator Bayard to the nomination at St. Louis are set forth with great force and justice. The fact is that the last retrograde movement in Ohio, so damaging to Senator Thurman's candidature, makes it more than ever necessary that the different wings of the democratic party should unite around a name which would be acceptable to all sections of the country. It needs not the unfortunate experience of the past to prove that internecine dissensions are fatal to success, and the lessons so dearly bought should not only prevent the repetition of suicidal blunders, but should be a restraint upon those who, if they cannot rule a party, strive to ruin it. It is not, however, merely for the sake of party that such a union must be brought about, but it is essential to the interests of the whole country that any feeling of sectionalism which may exist between the East and the West should not be given an opportunity of asserting itself when it can be checked at the outset.

An article from the *Lexington Press*, which we print this morning in another portion of the paper, is full of suggestions on these points. "Save me from my friends and I will take care of mine enemies" is especially applicable to the period of a Presidential election. But to tell the truth plainly, and, moreover, to recognize it openly when it is found so clearly expressed as in the article to which we refer, are the first necessary steps in arriving at sound conclusions in political matters, and the friends of Mr. Bayard have every reason to desire that these principles should be the distinguishing marks of the present canvass. The more light that can be thrown upon Senator Bayard's past and present course the more will it prove to his advantage. The ordinary political hack and many a skilful tactician would find it impossible to appreciate the benefit of outspoken common sense, uninfluenced by local or sectional considerations. Indeed, the extreme wariness and shyness of many of the candidates themselves, of both parties, is almost ludicrous. They have learned by long experience that intrigue is a power, and are therefore employing all the political machinery at their command. But they forget that the power of intrigue is deservedly short-lived under the present temper of the people. This temper, of which the late "Advisory Council" is but one of the numerous indications, ill brooks the idea that the next President should come into office bound hand and foot to his following. This, the inevitable consequence of intrigue, would not be the reform of which our reformers are preaching. Our own State of New York is to-day suffering from this very evil from which the national administration must be preserved. Senator Bayard's position is such that very different results would follow his election, and, as the time approaches for the two conventions, his consistency and independence of character become daily more and more conspicuous. This contrast is very gratifying to those who wish that his name should come before the St. Louis Convention unhampered by political cliques and unembarrassed by previous obligations to selfish advisers. Incapability of intrigue is a tower of strength which grows from day to day, and the two-edged sword which has already given the quietus to more than one of the present candidates has never soiled the hand of Mr. Bayard. In this respect, aside from his personal character, the very fact that Senator Bayard is from a small State is an additional reason for his nomination, and one which grows in force as soon as presented to the minds of those who desire the Executive office to be as free as possible from local influences. Our Kentucky friend is a little severe on New York, but we agree with him in the main, and would moreover suggest that a President of intelligence, firmness and scrupulous honor, who is neither from the North nor from the South, and who stands midway between the East and the West, is to be preferred in the present emergency.

The Vice Presidency.

Our genial contemporary the *Sun* has put together a Presidential ticket that reflects the shrewd perceptions of the sagacious editor of that journal. We are happy to find that the *Sun* agrees with us as to the necessity that Senator Conkling shall hold the first place in any ticket that is to win; and that it is also of our opinion as to the main principles which should, and, indeed, must determine the choice of the second name. It assigns the second place to Bristow, but we still prefer Hayes as the stronger name. It is not to be denied that Bristow has gained a good position before the country by his splendid campaign against the whiskey thieves, and also that his name might be deemed a concession to the South as well as the West. But the people are not yet disposed to assent that Mr. Bristow is the only man in the country who would in the same circumstances have been honest and resolute enough to do his whole duty as Secretary of the Treasury. He was fortunate in his predecessors, and his achievements are brilliant by comparison with other men's failures rather than by a fair measure of the possibilities. Although the little known of him is good it is unfortunate that he is not better known in order that the nation might judge for itself as to whether he is equally good all the way through. Hayes has the positive excellence in this case of great strength in one pre-eminent important State; he has further a general strength with his party in the West. As to the South there is no republican power there apart from the administration, and that power will, therefore, be assured by the nomination of Mr. Conkling.

THE LAST DOLLAR having been squeezed out of Cuba Spain is trying to mortgage the Cuban customs duties to raise a loan of ten million dollars to carry on the war. This indicates a desperate state of affairs on the island.

New York Athletic Club.

This association has set Tuesday next (Decoration Day), for its annual spring games on the club grounds, near Mott Haven. The card is lengthy, comprising eleven open and one closed event, and, from the imposing array of entries, a most successful reunion is anticipated. The meetings of this spirited club have grown into great favor within the past two or three years, and the performances of its members and of visiting athletes have been very creditable. In the one hundred yards event, a distance calculated to attract both flyers and starters, there are sixteen entries, some of whom are really formidable, and the winner will fully deserve the prize he secures. The quarter-mile run, half-mile run, mile run, hurdle race and walking and jumping contests also have both quality and quantity, and there must ensue in each a fine struggle for victory. Among the names in the list, published elsewhere, are representatives of most of the leading clubs in the country, and there is the best of reason for believing the majority of those entered will put in an appearance. For the first time the games of the coming meeting will be taken part in by members of college athletic associations, and, judging from past records, these strangers, if in good health and condition, will be worthy of consideration.

Governor Hayes on the Canvass.

At a time when the people as well as the political managers are turning over in their minds the names of prominent citizens likely to contest for places in the race for national honors in November it is well to be able to see the candidates in a manner more personal than merely hanging them on to their respective States or sections when balancing the probabilities. Our correspondent at Columbus does this much in a pithy way for Governor Hayes, of Ohio, and the Governor himself speaks frankly on his views of candidates and the canvass, except where the question touches himself. What will most strike the reader in this conversation is the Western touchiness regarding what he terms the little pains taken in the East to "understand the West," except in a "hog and hominy sense," as well as his opinion of the greenback difficulty in the democratic camp. This, he thinks, the party will get over by some evasion in the platform, but that even then it will weaken the party. Among Western democratic candidates he thinks that "Thurman is stronger than the opposition to him," and that Allen is not his equal either "in ability or political experience." He does not think Tilden has strength in the West compared with Conkling in their respective parties. The former "hardly knows on what platform he stands," while "Conkling stands straight, square on the platform of his party, and has always stood there, beside being known as a powerful worker in the organization, a man of high attainments and unblemished character." This frank and hearty compliment from the most prominent republican in Ohio to our able Senator is an omen of good to the party. When the piqued vanity of the young Western giant at not having his newspaper articles more frequently copied into the New York papers has been soothed by the assurance that Boston groans under the same fancied neglect we are sure that the kindly feeling expressed by Governor Hayes will spread like a prairie fire among the rank and file of his numerous following.

MASSACHUSETTS MURDERERS.—To-morrow will witness the execution of two murderers in Massachusetts, and to one at least attaches a terrible interest—namely, the slayer of the little girl Mabel Young, who since his sentence has confessed to the murder of another female child. The story of his crimes and that of Frost, the Petersham murderer, to be executed at Worcester, will be found else where.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

This is a good year for Dons, Donns and Dons. The first mosquito of the season has struck St. Louis. Farmers are advised to keep a few pickers in their wells as scavengers. Some one says that calceolarias and geraniums will keep flies from a room. Daniel Webster's old farm at Marshfield, Mass., is to be sold at auction June 1. Colonel Meacham says that government agents who deal with Indians should be religious men. Chambers' Journal says that nurses have greatest "staying" power when they avoid stimulants. Vice President Ferry's father used to keep a school at Mackinaw, where the Indian language was taught. At St. Augustine, Fla., boys assume themselves by throwing stones at the countless green turtles that haunt the shore. The railroads of this country that do the greatest good and the greatest business are those whose "prospects" are least talked about. Since Senator Sargent made his speech against the Chinese many papers on the Pacific slope demand that he should be nominated for Vice President. Mr. D. Johnson, of Topeka, Kansas, has received a patent for a "calf-weaner." The editor of the Kansas City Times has lost it, but without success. A London Scotch proverb says:—"A doer plate will a man's name on it is a very good thing, but a doer plate with a man's name on it is a better thing." The Chicago (Ill.) Times says that the New York Herald has the most brilliant paragraphs that have appeared in this country since the days of Prentice. In Paris there is an attempt to revive the old Greek costume for ladies—a picturesque garment, without very much of a waist, bare armed and looking like an out bag falling loose from the breast to the instep. Paris ladies who do their own needlework have adopted tambores with a pebble inserted as a top. The agate, carnelian, onyx and crystal are the most popular, as they look very pretty in their setting of silver. Mr. George lies, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, illustrates the limits of practical greatness by imagining the grand astronomer Kepler, while making a scientific journey to be suddenly surrounded by hostile Sioux. The fact is plain that Robinson Crusoe is a great candidate for President. Our popular Senator will enter the lists at Cincinnati armed cap a pie, and let no one wonder if victory perches on his helm.—The *Sun* of yesterday. Governor Hayes, of Ohio, who is supposed to be one of the great un-no-nos, weighs 190, is a good shot and a good sparrer, and, according to the *Dayton (Ohio) Journal*, could "knock the stuffing out" of Murrill Halstead in six rounds. Mary K. Dallas writes:—"The moment a girl has a secret from her mother, or has received a letter she dare not let her mother read, or has a friend of whom her mother does not know, she is in danger. The lower secret that lies in the hearts of women at any age is the better. It is almost a test of purity. In girlhood do nothing that, if discovered by your father, would make you blush." Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, arrived in this city yesterday with his wife and daughter, and is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Chief Justice's purpose in visiting this city is to obtain medical assistance for his wife, who has been ill for some time past. On Sunday next the Chief Justice will leave for Richmond to hold a session of the Circuit Court.